(b) whether any proposal has been mooted by Government on this; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) The National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy states that the Government will strengthen anti-discrimination and other protective laws that protect vulnerable groups, people living with HIV/AIDS and people living with disabilities from discrimination in both the private and public sectors. Deliberation with the diverse stakeholders are underway to develop a framework for comprehensive legislation to protect the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Availability of medical facilities

†2738. SHRI LAJPAT RAI:

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the present status of availability of essential medical facilities in the various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof in each State;

(c) whether Government have formulated any National Plan to bring improvement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the annual expenditure earmarked under the plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) Health being a state subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for providing medical facilities. While in urban areas, health facilities are provided through sub-divisional and district hospitals/tertiary level hospitals/medical colleges and institutions, a comprehensive network of rural health infrastructure has also been set up. Availability of rural health infrastructure in different states is assessed against norms formulated for establishment of such primary infrastructure. Statement showing state-wise position of shortfall in health infrastructure as per 1991 population is enclosed. (See below)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Central Govt. is assisting the States under the major national health programmes for control of Malaria, TB, Leprosy, Blindness and AIDS. Under Pradhan Mantri's Gramodaya Yojana, funds are released to further the goal of primary health care through strengthening of primary health care institutions. Central Govt, has been also making every effort to augment the resources for the health sector by mobilising external assistance from various bilateral and multilateral agencies. The allocation made for major disease control programmes is Rs. 745 crore in 2003-04. Besides, for upgrading the rural hospitals in selected States, World Bank assistance is being availed of, which would further improve delivery of health services. Considering the need for providing specialised treatment to needy and poor people, Government of India has launched the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana which envisages *inter alia* setting up institutions on the pattern of AIIMS in certain under-served States.

Statement

Shortfall in rural health infrastructure as per 1991 population

As on 31-03-2001

.	State/UT	Sub Centres			PHCs			CHC a		
		R	P	S						
No.					R	P	S	R	P	S
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10242	10588	*	1707	T388	321	427	219	208
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	220	273	*	37	65	*	9	20	*
3.	"Assam	4358	5109	*	728	610	116	181	100	81
4.	Bihar	11547	10332	1215	1081	1642	319	490	87	403
5.	Chhattisgarh	4692	3818	874	704	545	159	476	150	28
6.	Goa	138	172	*	23-	19	4	6	5	1
7.	Gujarat	6166	7274	*	1028	1044	*	257	253	4
8.	Haryana	2482	2299	163	414	402	12	103	64	39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	973	2089	*	162	302	*	40	64	*
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1176	1700	*	196	337	*	49	53	*
11.	Jharkhand	4278	4482	*	678	561	115	169	47	122
12.	Karnataka	6431	6143	*	1072	1676	*	208	249	9
13.	Kerala	4825	5094	*	721	944	*	180	105	75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7430	8835	*	1318	1193	123	329	229	100
15.	Maharashtra	10533	9725	808	1756	178a	*	439	351	38

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
		R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
16.	Manipur	344	420	•	57	69	*	14	16	•
17.	Meghalaya	464	413	51	77	85	*	19	13	6
18.	Mizoram	122	346	•	20	58	•	5	9	•
19.	Nagaland	325	302	23	54	46	8	14	9	5
20.	Orissa	6374	5927	447	1062	1352	*	265	157	108
21.	Punjab	2858	2852	6	476	484	•	119	105	14
22.	Rajasthan	7484	9926	•	1247	1674	*	312	263	49
23.	Sikkim	85	147	•	14	24	*	4	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	7424	8682	•	1237	1436	•	309	72	237
25.	Tripura	579	539	40	96	58	38	24	11	13
26.	Uttaranchal	1764	1609	155	265	257	8	66	30	36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20573	18576	1997	3458	3551	•	865	280	585
28.	West Bengal	10356	8126	2230	1726	1262	464	431	99	332
29.	A & N Islands	45	100	*	7	18	•	2	4	*
30.	Chandigarh	13	13	0	2	0	2	1	1	0
31.	D & N Haveli	40	36	4	7	6	1	2	1	1
32.	Daman & Diu	12	21	*	2	3	•	1	1	0
33.	Delhi	190	42	148	32	8	24	8	0	8
34.	Lakshadweep	7	14	•	1	4	*	0	3	*
35.	Pondicherry	58	80	•	10	39	•	3	4	*
	ALL INDIA	134108	138044	8181	22349	22928	1714	5887	3077	2562

Figures are provisional *Surplus Infrastructure

R: Required S: Shortfall P: In Position

Figures for EAG States are given by the States in 3rd Business session held by Bureau of EAG on 29th of Aug. 2002.

SOURCE : Rural Health Statistics in India—March-2002

Family planning for illiterate people

2739. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRIMAT! SHABANA AZMI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that 869 babies are born daily and one third of them of illiterate parents;